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The outlook is not changed. From the beginning of the conflict it was decided to fight to the bitter end at all hazards; and what do we see? Fabulous sums are devoted to destruction, indescribable suffering and destitution, accumulated energies and labors of centuries laid waste. The flower of whole states (the young men) sacrificed to the war god; hell's delirium let loose to make earth a hell too. The few neutral nations are in fear of some new development that will draw them into the maelstrom. The leaders have gone stark blind; truth is in an eclipse; love grown cold; Christianity betrayed, gone into hiding in sack-cloth and ashes. The City on the Hill is in darkness; the salt has lost its savor.

Recently a minister of the State Church here said: "Have the men of the church stood before the princes who ignited the war flame and protested against their crime? Or before the masses who have rushed into the battle and protested against their frenzy? Was any such thing done the public press would have mentioned it, for it would have been an unheard-of thing; but the papers have not had any such thing to tell. But we know that the church has not said a warning word in this case. On the other hand, I am sure that from hundreds and thousands of pulpits war has been glorified and the blessing of God pronounced upon the butcheries as a holy war."

The condition of the neutral States is but little known on the outside. The belligerents indulge in covert threats how they will treat those countries who do not favor them now—they will be remembered "when the war is over." Moves and counter-moves, blockades and restrictions, neutral vessels delayed on the flimsiest pretenses or confiscated, mines sowed out in the course of passenger traffic, submarines ducking up along the Scandinavian coast and skulking along in most unlooked-for places to blow up a passenger boat and send all to the bottom. It is but idle talk to mention "laws of war." There is not one that will not be broken with impunity. Viewed from the pessimistic point of view, all the past efforts for peace are lost. The colossal butcheries during past months, the engines of destruction in water, on land, and in the air, were combined to devastate the earth. The optimist sees the calamity that is now cursing Europe; is permitted to brand war for all time as the greatest folly and madness of earth; that "Anything is preferable," says Luther, "even famine." The typical peace sentiment that worked the reformation from the top down has received a shock, and that tide is running the lowest in many years, crestfallen at the utter hopelessness from their point of attack. No prophet is needed to announce the incoming tidal wave; every subterfuge will be swept away; on the crest "taken at the flood" will bring the Sermon on the Mount as the "fortune of the new social order." The people will refuse to fight each other or their neighbors under any considerations, but they will go after the rascals who concoct schemes, foment trouble, and live fat on nations' folly. Disarmament will follow in due course. To inaugurate a movement, international in scope, to refuse to bear arms, is the logic of the hour. The march of events is bearing this conviction on to the common people. Such firebrands as Sven Hedin of Sweden and Frithjof Nansen of Norway (renowned travelers) are painfully realizing that they are bolstering up a losing

game when they think to build up a great system of national defenses. The latter's chief stock in trade is that "all nations are but wolves, and Norway must howl with them."

A prominent peace man, Dr. Otto Umfrid, of Stuttgart, Germany, has just written an open letter to Mr. Nansen respecting his war policy and rank utterances. Dr. Umfrid says: "Your words are felt not only by the organized peace workers of Europe, but by cultivated people the world over, as a painful disappointment"; and again, "We have been used to point to the people of Norway with emphasis and their century of peace that has not weakened them but has been an evidence of power and energy."

If ever there was a people who might try a Christ policy in government, even among wolves, it surely is Norway. Its position geographically, historically; its faithful temperament, and its high sense of honor, traits that command confidence everywhere—should they trust in God and work righteousness, the result, according to promise, is peace, quietness, and assurance forever. Wherever the Christ policy and principle has been tried it is a success.

Very sincerely your friend,

JOHN FREDERICK HANSON.

STAVANGER, NORWAY, December 19, 1914.

Book Reviews.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR. By George Herbert Perris. Second Edition. London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd. 1914. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Perris is well known to the leaders of the American peace movement by his speech at the Boston Peace Congress in 1904, his work as editor of *Concord*, his books on Russia, European diplomacy, and the subject of war and peace. Although he may be classed as a pacifist, he is primarily a journalist. In the present war he has been a correspondent in Paris of a leading London paper. He is characterized by an outspoken courage that spares nothing that he wishes to criticize in the policy either of his own country or of other countries, nor does he withhold praise from men or policies where he believes it to be due.

Mr. Perris's book on "Germany and the German Emperor" is a rapid sketch in finished journalistic style of Germany from the earliest times to the opening of the European war. He has appreciative chapters on German literature, philosophy, music, social and industrial life. Beginning with the revolution of 1848, and coming down to the times of Bismarck, the Franco-Prussian war, and the reign of Emperor William II, his book moves forward with dramatic interest, the historical detail increasing as the narrative reaches the period of the Boer war, the encircling policy of Edward VII, the formation of the Triple Entente, the Morocco conference, and the situation just preceding the outbreak of hostilities. The work is therefore an introduction to the war, and as such is illuminating to one who would understand the factors in the conflict.

With absolutism, bureaucracy, and the spirit of junkerdom Mr. Perris, as an anti-militarist and an opponent of masterful imperialism, is out of sympathy, but his portraits of Bismarck and Emperor William, though

critical in places, reveal the originality and strength of these great men.

In closing his study of this subject, the author believes that his reader, who has followed through the many failures and hard-won successes of Germany, and who can view sympathetically the sufferings by which this kindred people to England has paid for the less favorable position that nature has given it, who realizes the need of a closer union of all civilized nations, will hope for the world's sake that the powers of faith may overcome the powers of fear, and differences be forgotten in a wider comprehension. This sentiment is characteristic from first to last of the author's handling of his theme, and makes the book valuable as the production of one who, with keen analysis, combines honesty and breadth of view.

JAMES L. TRYON.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES. A review of their relations during the century of peace following the Treaty of Ghent. By William Archibald Dunning. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914. 381 pp. Price, \$2.00 net.

One of the plans for the celebration of the hundred years' peace between Great Britain and the United States which has been carried to completion is the historical review of the relations between these countries since the Treaty of Ghent was signed. Dr. Dunning, who is the Lieber Professor of History and Political Philosophy in Columbia University and sometime president of the American Historical Association, completed this survey of the century of peace at about the time of the outbreak of the great war in Europe. The volume was published in time for the centenary celebration on Christmas Eve, 1914. In view of the present disturbed condition of the world the appearance of this work is most timely, as it shows clearly the way in which war has been avoided between the two great English-speaking nations in spite of frequent strained relations, and points the lesson that peace can be kept if nations earnestly desire to keep it. The book is one of the permanent accomplishments of the centenary observance, and will be received with warm interest by students of history, diplomacy, and international relations. The introduction, of some twenty pages, is contributed by Viscount Bryce, and the preface is by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

THE FUTURE OF WORLD PEACE. By Roger W. Babson. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization, 1915. 142 pages, with charts. Price, \$1.00.

Mr. Babson has had unusual experience in the study of industrial problems, and in this little volume of lectures he discusses in a manner to stimulate thought the way in which economic causes of war may be eliminated and the economic foundations on which permanent peace must be based. In a series of twelve diagrams he illustrates the justification for Germany's demands and England's desire to continue her control of the seas. There must be developed, he says, a world organization which shall secure to every nation protection of trade routes and markets. "The only way in which Germany can secure freedom and protection for her future trade is through the development of some sort of world democracy. . . . England's real security will come only through the creation of a supplement to the Hague

Court in the shape of an international body which shall at once neutralize the seas and gradually regulate international barriers." One of the strong paragraphs in the volume is the reply to the question, *Why is not the English determination to destroy Prussian militarism and to disarm Germany practical?* "This reported aim of England is no different from that of every strong nation since the days of the Egyptians. As soon as one nation has been vanquished, another has invariably risen to take its place. . . . Progress can come no more through the arbitrary destruction of armaments than through their development. The reason for their existence must be eliminated before their influence can wane." There are some sections of the book which are not so clearly reasoned as the economic arguments. In the "Danger of the United States" the author turns aside from his constructive argument to express his fear that this country is not sufficiently armed for the present crisis. With few exceptions, however, the volume is logical and fair, and deserves a wide circulation and thoughtful reading.

INDIAN HISTORY OF THE MODOC WAR AND THE CAUSES THAT LED TO IT. By Jeff C. Riddle. Marnell & Co., 77 4th street, San Francisco, Cal., 1914. 295 pp.

There has been much said and written about the Modoc War of 1872-'73, but practically always by white men, who knew little or nothing of the troubles from first-hand information and who misled the public. In the present volume Jeff C. Riddle, son of Winema, the heroine of the Modoc War, has told the Indian side of the troublous times of 1872-'73 in the Lava Beds, a side never before fully portrayed. He begs our pardon for his lack of education—a pardon easily granted, as one reads the charmingly simple yet realistic word pictures from the pen of a noble-hearted Indian. And again the terrible injustices done to that aboriginal race make one fear that some day we shall have to pay bitterly for the wrong we have done a simple, trusting people.

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